

TWISTED LOGARITHMIC MODULES OF VERTEX ALGEBRAS

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ABSTRACT. Motivated by logarithmic conformal field theory and Gromov–Witten theory, we introduce a notion of a twisted module of a vertex algebra under an arbitrary (not necessarily semisimple) automorphism. Its main feature is that the twisted fields involve the logarithm of the formal variable. We develop the theory of such twisted modules and, in particular, derive a Borcherds identity and commutator formula for them. We investigate in detail the examples of affine and Heisenberg vertex algebras.

1. INTRODUCTION

The vertex operator realizations of affine Kac–Moody algebras [LW, FK, KKLW, KP] led to the introduction of the notions of a *vertex algebra* [B] and its *twisted modules* [Le, FLM, FFR, D]. Twisted modules played an important role in the Frenkel–Lepowsky–Meurman construction of a vertex algebra with a natural action of the Monster on it [FLM]. Vertex algebras provide a rigorous algebraic description of two-dimensional chiral *conformal field theory* (see e.g. [BPZ, Go, DMS]), and twisted modules are important for studying orbifolds (see e.g. [DHVW, DVVV, KT] among many other works).

Motivated by an example from *logarithmic conformal field theory* (see e.g. [AM, CR]), Y.-Z. Huang introduced in [H] a more general notion of a twisted module, for which the corresponding automorphism may have an infinite order and is not necessarily semisimple. The main feature of such twisted modules is that the twisted fields involve the logarithm of the formal variable. However, they lacked a Borcherds identity, n -th product identity, or commutator formula, all of which are powerful tools in the theory of vertex algebras. The difficulty was partly caused by the fact that the definition of n -th product of fields from [Li1, Li2] is not very convenient in the case of twisted modules. This problem was solved in [BM], where we showed that another formula for the n -th product [BN, BK2] remains valid in the twisted case.

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In the present paper, we use the formula from [BM] to provide another definition of a twisted module, more general than the one from [H]. Our definition is in the spirit of [Li1, Li2, LL], so that the state-field correspondence map Y is a homomorphism of vertex algebras relative to all n -th products. We develop a framework that allows many results about vertex algebras to be transferred to general twisted modules. In particular, we define a mode expansion of twisted fields and a shifted delta function. Our main results are a Borcherds identity and a commutator formula for general twisted modules. We investigate in detail the examples of affine and Heisenberg vertex algebras, and we plan to consider additional examples in the future. The theory developed here will be used in our joint work with T. Milanov, which aims to understand and utilize the vertex operators arising in *Gromov–Witten theory* (see [DZ1, DZ2, M, MT, FGM, BM, CV, LYZ, MST]).

Here is an outline of the present paper. In Section 2, we briefly review the basic definitions and properties of vertex algebras and their modules. This section can be skipped by readers familiar with the theory.

In Section 3, we introduce the notions of a logarithmic field, locality, and n -th products of logarithmic fields. We express the n -th product in terms of the normally ordered product and the propagator, and we prove that any local collection of logarithmic fields generates a vertex algebra.

In Section 4, we introduce the main object of the paper, the notion of a φ -twisted V -module where φ is an arbitrary (not necessarily semisimple) automorphism of a vertex algebra V . When φ is locally finite, we express it as $\varphi = \sigma e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$, where $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$ is semisimple and $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(V)$ is locally nilpotent.

Section 5 contains our main result, the Borcherds identity for φ -twisted modules. In particular, as a consequence, we derive a commutator formula for the logarithmic fields in a twisted module. We prove that the Borcherds identity can replace the locality and n -th product identity in the definition of a twisted module.

In Section 6, we describe all twisted modules of affine and Heisenberg vertex algebras in terms of modules over certain twisted versions of the corresponding Lie algebras. We also determine the action of the Virasoro algebra. For the Heisenberg vertex algebra, all twisted irreducible highest-weight modules are constructed explicitly.

Throughout the paper, z, z_1, z_2, \dots will be commuting formal variables, and we will use the notation $z_{ij} = z_i - z_j$ and $x^{(k)} = x^k/k!$. All vector spaces will be over \mathbb{C} . We denote by \mathbb{Z}_+ the set of non-negative integers.

2. PRELIMINARIES ON VERTEX ALGEBRAS

In this section, we briefly review the basic definitions and properties of vertex algebras and their modules. For more details, we refer to [FLM, K2, FB, LL, KRR].

2.1. Quantum fields. A (*quantum*) *field* on a vector space V is a linear map from V to the space of Laurent series $V((z)) = V[[z]][z^{-1}]$. The space of all fields

$$\mathrm{Fie}(V) = \mathrm{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(V, V((z)))$$

is closed under the derivative ∂_z . The composition $a(z)b(z)$ of two fields is not well defined in general. Instead, one considers the composition $a(z_1)b(z_2)$, which is a map from V to $V((z_1))((z_2))$. Note that $V((z_1))((z_2))$ and $V((z_2))((z_1))$ are two different subspaces of $V[[z_1^{\pm 1}, z_2^{\pm 1}]]$ whose intersection is $V((z_1, z_2)) = V[[z_1, z_2]][z_1^{-1}, z_2^{-1}]$.

A pair of fields a, b is called *local* [Go, DL, Li1] if

$$(2.1) \quad z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2) = z_{12}^N b(z_2)a(z_1), \quad z_{12} = z_1 - z_2,$$

for some integer $N \geq 0$. When applied to any $v \in V$, both sides of this equation become elements of $V((z_1, z_2))$. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the n -th *product* $a_{(n)}b$ of two local fields a, b is defined by (cf. [BN, BK2]):

$$(a_{(n)}b)(z)v = \partial_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)} (z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)v)|_{z_1=z_2=z}$$

for $v \in V$, $n \leq N-1$, and $a_{(n)}b = 0$ for $n \geq N$. It is easy to show that this definition is equivalent to the one due to H. Li [Li1] (see [KRR, Lecture 14]). Note that $a_{(n)}b$ is again a field and is independent of the choice of N satisfying (2.1). Moreover, if c is another field local with a and b , then c is local with $a_{(n)}b$ (Dong's Lemma [Li1, K2]; see Lemma 3.4 below).

The constant field I equal to the identity operator is local with any other field a , and satisfies

$$a_{(n)}I = 0, \quad a_{(-n-1)}I = \partial_z^{(n)}a, \quad n \geq 0.$$

Let $\mathcal{V} \subset \mathrm{Fie}(V)$ be a *local collection* of fields, i.e., such that every pair $a, b \in \mathcal{V}$ is local. We will assume that $I \in \mathcal{V}$. By Dong's Lemma, the smallest subspace $\bar{\mathcal{V}} \subset \mathrm{Fie}(V)$ containing \mathcal{V} and closed under all n -th products is again a local collection. Then $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$ is also closed under ∂_z .

2.2. Vertex algebras. A *vertex algebra* is a vector space V (space of states), with a distinguished vector $\mathbf{1} \in V$ (vacuum vector) and a linear map $Y: V \rightarrow \mathrm{Fie}(V)$ (state-field correspondence), such that $Y(\mathbf{1}) = I$ and $Y(V)$ is a local collection of fields. The fields $Y(a)$ ($a \in V$) are usually written as

$$Y(a, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} a_{(n)} z^{-n-1}, \quad a_{(n)} \in \mathrm{End}(V),$$

and the coefficients $a_{(n)}$ are called the *modes* of a . This endows V with products $a_{(n)}b \in V$ for all $a, b \in V$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, and the map Y is a homomorphism for all of them:

$$(2.2) \quad Y(a_{(n)}b, z) = Y(a, z)_{(n)}Y(b, z).$$

The *translation operator* $T \in \mathrm{End}(V)$ is defined by $Ta = a_{(-2)}\mathbf{1}$. Then

$$[T, Y(a, z)] = \partial_z Y(a, z), \quad a \in V.$$

A field $a(z)$ with this property is called *translation covariant*. By the Kac Existence Theorem [K2, DK], every local collection $\mathcal{V} \subset \text{Fie}(V)$ of translation covariant fields generates a vertex algebra structure on V , provided that V is linearly spanned by $\mathbf{1}$ and all coefficients of

$$a_1(z_1) \cdots a_r(z_r) \mathbf{1}, \quad r \geq 1, \quad a_i \in \mathcal{V}.$$

Note that $\bar{\mathcal{V}}$, as defined above, is also a vertex algebra and the map $Y: V \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{V}}$ is an isomorphism [Li1, K2, DK].

For future use, recall that a *derivation* of V is a linear operator \mathcal{D} on V such that

$$\mathcal{D}(a_{(n)}b) = (\mathcal{D}a)_{(n)}b + a_{(n)}(\mathcal{D}b), \quad a, b \in V, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The space $\text{Der}(V)$ of all derivations is a Lie algebra containing T .

2.3. Borcherds identity. The main identity satisfied by the modes is the *Borcherds identity* (also called Jacobi identity [FLM]):

$$(2.3) \quad \begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} \left(a_{(m+n-i)}(b_{(k+i)}c) - (-1)^n b_{(k+n-i)}(a_{(m+i)}c) \right) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(n+j)}b)_{(m+k-j)}c, \end{aligned}$$

where $a, b, c \in V$. Observe that the above sums are finite, because $a_{(j)}b = 0$ for sufficiently large j . In particular, setting $n = 0$ in the Borcherds identity, we obtain the *commutator formula*

$$(2.4) \quad [a_{(m)}, b_{(k)}] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \binom{m}{j} (a_{(j)}b)_{(m+k-j)}c.$$

Equivalently,

$$(2.5) \quad [Y(a, z_1), Y(b, z_2)] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y(a_{(j)}b, z_2) \partial_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta(z_1, z_2),$$

where

$$\delta(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} z_1^{-m-1} z_2^m$$

is the formal *delta function*. It is often convenient to use the formal expansions

$$(2.6) \quad \begin{aligned} \iota_{z_1, z_2} z_{12}^n &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} (-1)^i z_1^{n-i} z_2^i, \\ \iota_{z_2, z_1} z_{12}^n &= \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} \binom{n}{i} (-1)^{n+i} z_1^i z_2^{n-i}. \end{aligned}$$

Then

$$(2.7) \quad \partial_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta(z_1, z_2) = (\iota_{z_1, z_2} - \iota_{z_2, z_1}) z_{12}^{-j-1}, \quad j \geq 0.$$

The delta function has the property

$$(2.8) \quad \text{Res}_{z_1} a(z_1) \partial_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta(z_1, z_2) = \partial_{z_2}^{(j)} a(z_2)$$

for any field $a(z)$, where as usual Res_z denotes the coefficient of z^{-1} .

2.4. Twisted modules. A *representation* (or *module*) of V is a vector space W endowed with a linear map $Y: V \rightarrow \text{Fie}(W)$ such that $Y(\mathbf{1}) = I$ and the Borcherds identity (2.3) holds for $a, b \in V$, $c \in W$ (see [FB, LL, KRR]). Equivalently, due to [Li1], one can replace (2.3) by the condition that $Y(V) \subset \text{Fie}(W)$ is a local collection of fields satisfying the n -th product identity (2.2). The commutator formulas (2.4), (2.5) hold for modules as well.

Recall that an *automorphism* of a vertex algebra V is an invertible linear operator σ on V such that

$$\sigma(a_{(n)}b) = (\sigma a)_{(n)}(\sigma b), \quad a, b \in V, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

The group of all automorphisms of V is denoted $\text{Aut}(V)$. If $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$ has a finite order r , then σ is semisimple with eigenvalues r -th roots of 1. In the definition of a σ -twisted representation W of V , the image of the above map Y is allowed to have non-integral (rational) powers of z (see [FFR, D, KRR]). More precisely,

$$Y(a, z) = \sum_{n \in p + \mathbb{Z}} a_{(n)} z^{-n-1}, \quad \text{if } \sigma a = e^{-2\pi i p} a, \quad p \in \frac{1}{r} \mathbb{Z},$$

where $a_{(n)} \in \text{End}(W)$. Equivalently, the monodromy around $z = 0$ is given by the action of σ :

$$Y(\sigma a, z) = Y(a, e^{2\pi i} z), \quad a \in V.$$

The Borcherds identity (2.3) satisfied by the modes remains the same in the twisted case, provided that

$$\sigma a = e^{-2\pi i m} a, \quad \sigma b = e^{-2\pi i k} b, \quad m, k \in \mathbb{Q}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

As a consequence, we also have the commutator formula (2.4). However, (2.5) needs to be modified for twisted modules (see, e.g., [BK1] and (5.10) below). It was proved in [BM] that in the definition of a twisted module the Borcherds identity can be replaced by the locality of all $Y(a, z)$ and the n -th product identity (2.2). Note that in the twisted case our definition of n -th product differs from H. Li's one from [Li1, Li2].

3. LOGARITHMIC QUANTUM FIELDS

In this section, we introduce the notions of a logarithmic field, locality, and n -th products of logarithmic fields. We express the n -th product in terms of the normally ordered product and propagator. We prove that any local collection of logarithmic fields generates a vertex algebra.

3.1. Logarithmic fields and locality. As before, z, z_1, z_2, \dots will be formal variables, and let $\zeta, \zeta_1, \zeta_2, \dots$ be another set of formal variables corresponding to them, which will be thought of as $\zeta = \log z$ and $\zeta_i = \log z_i$. More precisely, instead of ∂_z and ∂_ζ , we will work with the derivations

$$D_z = \partial_z + z^{-1}\partial_\zeta, \quad D_\zeta = z\partial_z + \partial_\zeta,$$

and similarly for D_{z_i} , D_{ζ_i} .

Fix a vector space W over \mathbb{C} . For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$, we denote by $W[\zeta][[z]]z^{-\alpha}$ the space of all formal series of the form (cf. [BK2]):

$$\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} w_i(\zeta)z^{i-m}, \quad w_i(\zeta) \in W[\zeta], \quad m \in \alpha.$$

For example, $W[\zeta][[z]]z^{\mathbb{Z}} = W[\zeta](\!(z)\!)$ is the space of Laurent series in z with coefficients in $W[\zeta]$. Observe that $W[\zeta][[z]]z^{-\alpha}$ is a module over the ring $\mathbb{C}(\!(z)\!)$, and is closed under the derivations D_z and D_ζ .

Definition 3.1. With the above notation, let

$$\text{LFie}_\alpha(W) = \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(W, W[\zeta][[z]]z^{-\alpha}), \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z},$$

and

$$\text{LFie}(W) = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}} \text{LFie}_\alpha(W).$$

The elements of $\text{LFie}(W)$ are called *logarithmic (quantum) fields* on W , and are denoted as $a(\zeta, z)$ or $a(z)$ for short.

By definition, every logarithmic field $a(z)$ is a finite sum of elements from the spaces $\text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$. The composition of two logarithmic fields $a \in \text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$ and $b \in \text{LFie}_\beta(W)$ is the linear map

$$a(z_1)b(z_2) : W \rightarrow (W[\zeta_1][[z_1]]z_1^{-\alpha})[\zeta_2][[z_2]]z_2^{-\beta}.$$

Definition 3.2. A pair of logarithmic fields a, b is called *local* if

$$(3.1) \quad z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2) = z_{12}^N b(z_2)a(z_1), \quad z_{12} = z_1 - z_2,$$

for some integer $N \geq 0$.

For every $v \in W$, the powers of z_2 in $a(z_1)b(z_2)v$ belong to the union of finitely many sets of the form $\gamma + \mathbb{Z}_+$ ($\gamma \in \mathbb{C}$). If $a(z_1)$ and $b(z_2)$ are local, then

$$z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)v = z_{12}^N b(z_2)a(z_1)v$$

satisfies this property both for the powers of z_1 and z_2 . In fact, when $a \in \text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$ and $b \in \text{LFie}_\beta(W)$ are local, both sides of this equation belong to the space

$$W[\zeta_1, \zeta_2][[z_1, z_2]]z_1^{-\alpha}z_2^{-\beta}.$$

3.2. n -th products. Now we define an operation on local logarithmic fields, which provides an algebraic formulation of the operator product expansion (cf. [BN, BK2, BM]).

Definition 3.3. For $n \in \mathbb{Z}$, the n -th product $a_{(n)}b$ of two local logarithmic fields a, b is defined by:

$$(3.2) \quad (a_{(n)}b)(\zeta, z)v = D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)}(z_{12}^N a(\zeta_1, z_1)b(\zeta_2, z_2)v) \Big|_{\substack{z_1=z_2=z \\ \zeta_1=\zeta_2=\zeta}}$$

for $v \in W$ and $n \leq N - 1$. For $n \geq N$, let $a_{(n)}b = 0$. As before, we will suppress the dependence on ζ and understand that setting $z_1 = z$ automatically sets $\zeta_1 = \zeta$.

Note that $a_{(n)}b$ is again a logarithmic field, and it does not depend on the choice of N satisfying (3.1). Moreover, $a_{(n)}b \in \text{LFie}_{\alpha+\beta}(W)$ if $a \in \text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$ and $b \in \text{LFie}_\beta(W)$. Using the Leibniz rule, one can derive from (3.2) the following properties:

$$\begin{aligned} (D_z a)_{(n)}b &= -na_{(n-1)}b, \\ D_z(a_{(n)}b) &= (D_z a)_{(n)}b + a_{(n)}(D_z b), \\ \partial_\zeta(a_{(n)}b) &= (\partial_\zeta a)_{(n)}b + a_{(n)}(\partial_\zeta b). \end{aligned}$$

We also have an analog of Dong's Lemma (cf. [Li1, Li2, K2]).

Lemma 3.4. Let a, b, c be logarithmic fields such that the pairs (a, b) , (a, c) , (b, c) are local. Then $a_{(n)}b$ and c are local for all $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. For some sufficiently large N , we have (3.1) and

$$z_{13}^N a(z_1)c(z_3) = z_{13}^N c(z_3)a(z_1), \quad z_{23}^N b(z_2)c(z_3) = z_{23}^N c(z_3)b(z_2).$$

Using the Leibniz rule, we find for $n' = N - 1 - n \geq 0$ and $v \in W$,

$$\begin{aligned} z_{23}^{2N+n'}(a_{(n)}b)(z_2)c(z_3)v &= \left(z_{13}^{N+n'} D_{z_1}^{(n')}(z_{12}^N z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3)v) \right) \Big|_{z_1=z_2} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{n'} (-1)^{n'-i} \binom{N+n'}{n'-i} D_{z_1}^{(i)}(z_{13}^{N+i} z_{12}^N z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3)v) \Big|_{z_1=z_2}. \end{aligned}$$

We can move $c(z_3)$ to the left of $a(z_1)b(z_2)$ inside the parentheses, and then rewrite the whole expression back as $z_{23}^{2N+n'}c(z_3)(a_{(n)}b)(z_2)v$. \square

3.3. Normally ordered products and propagators. For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$, pick the unique representative $\alpha_0 \in \alpha$ with $-1 < \text{Re } \alpha_0 \leq 0$. Every logarithmic field $a \in \text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$ can be expanded as

$$a(\zeta, z) = \sum_{i \in \mathbb{Z}} a_i(\zeta) z^{-i-\alpha_0}, \quad a_i(\zeta) \in \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(W, W[\zeta]),$$

where for each $v \in W$ we have $a_i(\zeta)v = 0$ for sufficiently large i . The *annihilation* and *creation parts* of $a(z)$ are defined respectively as

$$\begin{aligned} a(z)_- &= a(\zeta, z)_- = \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} a_i(\zeta) z^{-i-\alpha_0}, \\ a(z)_+ &= a(\zeta, z)_+ = \sum_{i=-\infty}^0 a_i(\zeta) z^{-i-\alpha_0}. \end{aligned}$$

These are extended by linearity to all $a \in \text{LFie}(W)$. In other words, $a(z)_-$ is the part of $a(z)$ containing only z^γ with $\text{Re } \gamma < 0$, while in $a(z)_+$ we have only z^γ with $\text{Re } \gamma \geq 0$.

Definition 3.5. The *normally ordered product* of two logarithmic fields $a(z_1), b(z_2)$ is defined by:

$$:a(z_1)b(z_2): = a(z_1)_+b(z_2) + b(z_2)a(z_1)_-.$$

Their *propagator* is:

$$P(a, b; z_1, z_2) = [a(z_1)_-, b(z_2)] = a(z_1)b(z_2) - :a(z_1)b(z_2):.$$

Just like for usual quantum fields (see, e.g., [K2]), it is easy to check that $:a(z_1)b(z_2):$ is well defined for $z_1 = z_2$ and $:a(z)b(z):$ is again a logarithmic field.

Proposition 3.6. Let a and b be two local logarithmic fields, and N be from (3.1). Then for $0 \leq n \leq N-1$ and $k \geq 0$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} (a_{(n)}b)(z) &= D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)}(z_{12}^N P(a, b; z_1, z_2))|_{z_1=z_2=z}, \\ (a_{(-k-1)}b)(z) &=: (D_z^{(k)}a(z))b(z) : + D_{z_1}^{(N+k)}(z_{12}^N P(a, b; z_1, z_2))|_{z_1=z_2=z}. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. The proof is a straightforward calculation using

$$z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2) = z_{12}^N :a(z_1)b(z_2): + z_{12}^N P(a, b; z_1, z_2)$$

and the fact that $:a(z_1)b(z_2):$ is well defined for $z_1 = z_2$. \square

3.4. Local collections of logarithmic fields. The identity operator I is local with any other logarithmic field a , and satisfies

$$a_{(n)}I = 0, \quad a_{(-n-1)}I = D_z^{(n)}a, \quad n \geq 0.$$

Let $\mathcal{W} \subset \text{LFie}(W)$ be a *local collection*, i.e., such that every pair $a, b \in \mathcal{W}$ is local. We can add I to \mathcal{W} and still have a local collection. If a pair (a, b) is local, then $(D_\zeta a, b)$ is also local; thus the $\mathbb{C}[D_\zeta]$ -module generated by \mathcal{W} is again local. Due to Lemma 3.4, the smallest subspace $\bar{\mathcal{W}} \subset \text{LFie}(W)$ containing $\mathcal{W} \cup \{I\}$ and closed under D_ζ and all n -th products is a local collection. Similarly to [Li1, Li2], we have the following result.

Theorem 3.7. The n -th products endow the space $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$ with the structure of a vertex algebra with a vacuum vector I and translation operator D_z .

Proof. The state-field correspondence $Y: \bar{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow \text{Fie}(\bar{\mathcal{W}})$ is given by

$$Y(a, x)b = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x^{-n-1}(a_{(n)}b), \quad a, b \in \bar{\mathcal{W}},$$

where the formal variable is now denoted by x , and $a_{(n)}b$ is again defined by (3.2). Due to the already established properties of the n -th products, it only remains to prove that $Y(a, x)$ and $Y(b, x)$ are local for $a, b \in \bar{\mathcal{W}}$.

When we need to specify the formal variable in the fields a and b , we will write Y as

$$Y(a(z), x)b(z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} x^{-n-1}(a_{(n)}b)(z).$$

It follows immediately from (3.2) that for all $v \in W$,

$$(Y(a(z), x)b(z))v = x^{-N} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} (z_{12}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)v)|_{z_1=z_2=z},$$

where, as before, N is such that the locality (3.1) holds. For brevity, through the rest of the proof we will omit the vector v .

Consider $a, b, c \in \bar{\mathcal{W}}$, and take N to be an even number such that (3.1) holds for the pairs (a, b) , (a, c) and (b, c) . By the proof of Lemma 3.4, for any $k \leq N - 1$, the pair $(a, b_{(k)}c)$ satisfies (3.1) with N replaced by $2N + k'$ where $k' = N - 1 - k \geq 0$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & Y(a(z), x_1)(b_{(k)}c)(z) \\ &= x_1^{-2N-k'} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} \left(z_{13}^{2N+k'} D_{z_2}^{(k')} (z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3)) \right) \Big|_{z_1=z_2=z_3=z}. \end{aligned}$$

Summing over k , we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1^{2N} x_2^N Y(a(z), x_1)Y(b(z), x_2)c(z) \\ &= \sum_{k'=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^{k'} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} \left(z_{13}^{2N+k'} D_{z_2}^{(k')} (z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3)) \right) \Big|_{z_1=z_2=z_3=z}. \end{aligned}$$

Notice that here $z_{13}^{2N+k'}$ can be replaced by $z_{13}^N z_{12}^{N+k'}$. Consider the linear operator

$$A_2 = \sum_{k'=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^{k'} z_{12}^{k'} D_{z_2}^{(k')} = \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^{z_{21} D_{z_2}},$$

where we applied the well-known identity $z^k \partial_z^{(k)} = \binom{z \partial_z}{k}$.

Then

$$z_{12}^N A_2 = \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^{-N} A_2 \circ z_{12}^N,$$

and we have

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1^{2N} x_2^N Y(a(z), x_1)Y(b(z), x_2)c(z) \\ &= e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} (z_{13}^N z_{12}^N A_2 (z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3))) \Big|_{z_1=z_2=z_3=z} \\ &= \left(1 - \frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^{-N} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} A_2 (z_{13}^N z_{12}^N z_{23}^N a(z_1)b(z_2)c(z_3)) \Big|_{z_1=z_2=z_3=z}. \end{aligned}$$

Now observe that

$$e^{x_1 D_{z_1}} A_2 = \sum_{k=0}^{\infty} \left(\frac{x_2}{x_1} \right)^k (x_1 + z_{12})^k D_{z_2}^{(k)} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}}$$

becomes $e^{x_2 D_{z_2}} e^{x_1 D_{z_1}}$ after setting $z_1 = z_2$. Therefore,

$$\begin{aligned} & x_1^N x_2^N (x_1 - x_2)^N Y(a(z), x_1) Y(b(z), x_2) c(z) \\ &= e^{x_1 D_{z_1} + x_2 D_{z_2}} (z_{13}^N z_{12}^N z_{23}^N a(z_1) b(z_2) c(z_3))|_{z_1=z_2=z_3=z}. \end{aligned}$$

This implies the locality of $Y(a, x)$ and $Y(b, x)$, thus completing the proof of the theorem. \square

It follows from (3.2) and $[D_\zeta, D_z] = -D_z$ that

$$D_\zeta(a_{(n)}b) = (D_\zeta a)_{(n)}b + a_{(n)}(D_\zeta b) + (n+1)(a_{(n)}b).$$

Hence, $e^{2\pi i D_\zeta}$ is an automorphism of the vertex algebra $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$. It acts exactly as the monodromy operator around 0, sending ζ to $\zeta + 2\pi i$ and z^γ to $e^{2\pi i \gamma} z^\gamma$. Note that $e^{2\pi i D_\zeta} = e^{2\pi i z \partial_z} e^{2\pi i \partial_\zeta}$ and $e^{2\pi i z \partial_z} \in \text{Aut}(\bar{\mathcal{W}})$, $\partial_\zeta \in \text{Der}(\bar{\mathcal{W}})$.

4. DEFINITION OF TWISTED MODULES

From now on, V will be a vertex algebra and φ an automorphism of V , which is not necessarily of finite order. In this section, we introduce the notion of a φ -twisted V -module and establish some of its basic properties. We continue to use the notation from Section 3.

4.1. φ -twisted modules. The following is the main object of the paper.

Definition 4.1. A φ -twisted V -module is a vector space W , equipped with a linear map $Y: V \rightarrow \text{LFie}(W)$ such that $Y(\mathbf{1}) = I$ is the identity operator, $Y(V)$ is a local collection,

$$(4.1) \quad Y(\varphi a, z) = e^{2\pi i D_\zeta} Y(a, z),$$

and

$$(4.2) \quad Y(a_{(n)}b, z) = Y(a, z)_{(n)} Y(b, z)$$

for all $a, b \in V$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. We will call (4.1) the φ -equivariance, and (4.2) the n -th product identity.

Remark 4.2. Y.-Z. Huang has introduced in [H] a notion of a φ -twisted V -module W , which is more restrictive than ours (in particular, it assumes certain gradings of V and W). One can show that every φ -twisted module in the sense of [H] satisfies our definition. Conversely, as will be indicated below, some assumptions of [H, Definition 3.1] also hold in our case.

Remark 4.3. S.-Q. Liu, D. Yang, and Y. Zhang have introduced in [LYZ] a notion of a φ -twisted V -module, which has some similarities to ours but also important differences. In particular, it involves vectors in $V \otimes \mathbb{C}^d$ and a certain $d \times d$ matrix associated to a Frobenius manifold of dimension d .

As a consequence of (4.2) and $Ta = a_{(-2)}\mathbf{1}$, we have (cf. [H]):

$$(4.3) \quad Y(Ta, z) = D_z Y(a, z), \quad a \in V.$$

Eqs. (4.1), (4.2) can be stated equivalently that $Y: V \rightarrow \bar{\mathcal{W}}$ is a vertex algebra homomorphism compatible with the automorphisms φ and $e^{2\pi i D_\zeta}$, where $\bar{\mathcal{W}} = Y(V)$ (see Theorem 3.7).

Example 4.4. Let W be a vector space, $\mathcal{W} \subset \text{LFie}(W)$ a local collection, $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$ be the vertex algebra generated by \mathcal{W} , and $\varphi = e^{2\pi i D_\zeta} \in \text{Aut}(\bar{\mathcal{W}})$ (see Theorem 3.7). Then the identity map $Y: \bar{\mathcal{W}} \rightarrow \text{LFie}(W)$, $Y(a, z) = a(z)$, provides W with the structure of a φ -twisted $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$ -module (cf. [Li1, Li2]).

Remark 4.5. The space V^φ of φ -invariants (i.e., $a \in V$ such that $\varphi a = a$) is a subalgebra of V . The restriction of any φ -twisted V -module to V^φ is a (untwisted) V^φ -module.

4.2. Locally finite automorphisms. A linear operator φ on V is called *locally finite* if every $a \in V$ is contained in some finite-dimensional φ -invariant subspace of V (see [K1, Chapter 3]). In particular, this holds when V is a direct sum of finite-dimensional φ -invariant subspaces, as is assumed in [H]. A linear operator \mathcal{N} on V is called *locally nilpotent* if for every $a \in V$ we have $\mathcal{N}^l a = 0$ for some $l \geq 1$. The next lemma is standard.

Lemma 4.6. *Every invertible locally finite linear operator φ can be written uniquely in the form $\varphi = \sigma e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$, where σ is semisimple, \mathcal{N} is locally nilpotent and $\sigma \mathcal{N} = \mathcal{N} \sigma$. Furthermore, if $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(V)$, then $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$ and $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(V)$.*

Proof. Fix $a \in V$ and a finite-dimensional subspace $U \subset V$ such that $a \in U$ and $\varphi(U) \subset U$. Then the restriction $\varphi|_U$ has the desired decomposition (Jordan–Chevalley decomposition). If we have another such subspace $U' \supset U$, it will give rise to the same σ and \mathcal{N} when restricted to U . Therefore, σ and \mathcal{N} are uniquely defined and are independent of the choice of U .

Let $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(V)$, and $a, b \in V$ be such that $(\varphi - \lambda)^l a = (\varphi - \mu)^l b = 0$ for some $\lambda, \mu \in \mathbb{C}$ and $l \geq 1$. Then $\sigma a = \lambda a$ and $\sigma b = \mu b$. The identity

$$\varphi \otimes \varphi - \lambda \otimes \mu = (\varphi - \lambda) \otimes \varphi + \lambda \otimes (\varphi - \mu)$$

then implies that

$$(\varphi - \lambda \mu)^m (a_{(n)} b) = \sum_{k=0}^m \binom{m}{k} ((\varphi - \lambda)^k \lambda^{m-k} a)_{(n)} (\varphi^k (\varphi - \mu)^{m-k} b) = 0$$

for $m \geq 2l - 1$. Therefore, $\sigma(a_{(n)} b) = \lambda \mu (a_{(n)} b)$ and $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$.

To prove that $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(V)$, consider the expression

$$e^{2\pi i x \mathcal{N}} (a_{(n)} b) - (e^{2\pi i x \mathcal{N}} a)_{(n)} (e^{2\pi i x \mathcal{N}} b),$$

which is a polynomial in x . This polynomial vanishes at all $k \in \mathbb{Z}$, since $(\varphi \sigma^{-1})^k \in \text{Aut}(V)$. Taking ∂_x at $x = 0$, we obtain that $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(V)$. \square

We will say that φ is *locally finite on* $a \in V$ if there is a finite-dimensional subspace $U \subset V$ such that $a \in U$ and $\varphi(U) \subset U$.

Lemma 4.7. *The set \bar{V} of all $a \in V$, on which φ is locally finite, is the maximal φ -invariant subspace $\bar{V} \subset V$ such that the restriction $\varphi|_{\bar{V}}$ is locally finite. Moreover, \bar{V} is a subalgebra of V .*

Proof. This follows easily from the definitions. Indeed, let U and U' be finite-dimensional φ -invariant subspaces such that $a \in U$, $b \in U'$. Then $a + \lambda b \in U + U'$ and $a_{(n)}b \in U_{(n)}U'$ for all $\lambda \in \mathbb{C}$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. \square

4.3. Consequences of local finiteness. Consider again an automorphism φ of V and a φ -twisted V -module W . Let $\bar{V} \subset V$ be the maximal subalgebra on which φ is locally finite (see Lemma 4.7). Write $\varphi|_{\bar{V}} = \sigma e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$, as in Lemma 4.6, where $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\bar{V})$ is semisimple and $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(\bar{V})$ is locally nilpotent.

Lemma 4.8. *For all $a \in \bar{V}$, we have*

$$(4.4) \quad Y(\sigma a, z) = e^{2\pi i z \partial_z} Y(a, z), \quad Y(\mathcal{N}a, z) = -\partial_\zeta Y(a, z).$$

Proof. This follows from the uniqueness of σ and \mathcal{N} from Lemma 4.6, since the semisimple part of $e^{2\pi i D_\zeta}$ is $e^{2\pi i z \partial_z}$ and the corresponding locally nilpotent operator is $-\partial_\zeta$. \square

In particular, since \mathcal{N} is locally nilpotent, we see from (4.4) that each logarithmic field $Y(a, z)$ is a polynomial in ζ for $a \in \bar{V}$ (cf. [H]). Introduce the linear map $z^\mathcal{N}$ from \bar{V} to $\bar{V}[\zeta]$, given by

$$z^\mathcal{N}a = e^{\zeta \mathcal{N}}a \in \bar{V}[\zeta], \quad a \in \bar{V},$$

and let

$$X(a, z) = Y(z^\mathcal{N}a, z), \quad Y(a, z) = X(z^{-\mathcal{N}}a, z), \quad a \in \bar{V}.$$

Note that, since $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(\bar{V})$, we have

$$(4.5) \quad z^\mathcal{N}(a_{(n)}b) = (z^\mathcal{N}a)_{(n)}(z^\mathcal{N}b), \quad a, b \in \bar{V}, \quad n \in \mathbb{Z}.$$

Lemma 4.9. *With the above notation, we have $X(a, z) = Y(a, z)|_{\zeta=0}$ for all $a \in \bar{V}$. Furthermore, $X(\bar{V})$ is a local collection of fields.*

Proof. Using (4.4), we find

$$\begin{aligned} \partial_\zeta X(a, z) &= Y(\mathcal{N}z^\mathcal{N}a, z) + \partial_\zeta Y(a', z)|_{a'=z^\mathcal{N}a} \\ &= Y(\mathcal{N}z^\mathcal{N}a, z) - Y(\mathcal{N}a', z)|_{a'=z^\mathcal{N}a} = 0. \end{aligned}$$

Then $X(a, z) = X(a, z)|_{\zeta=0} = Y(a, z)|_{\zeta=0}$. Setting $\zeta_1 = \zeta_2 = 0$ in (3.1), we see that all the fields $X(a, z)$ are local. \square

Remark 4.10. The kernel $V^\mathcal{N} \subset \bar{V}$ of \mathcal{N} is a subalgebra of V . The restriction of any φ -twisted V -module to $V^\mathcal{N}$ is a σ -twisted $V^\mathcal{N}$ -module.

4.4. \mathcal{D} -twisted modules. When \mathcal{N} is not locally nilpotent, we might not be able to exponentiate it. However, (4.4) still makes sense, suggesting the following more general notion, which we plan to investigate in the future.

Definition 4.11. Let V be a vertex algebra and $\mathcal{D} \in \text{Der}(V)$. A \mathcal{D} -twisted V -module is a vector space W , equipped with a linear map

$$Y: V \rightarrow \text{Hom}_{\mathbb{C}}(W, W[[\zeta]]((z)))$$

such that

$$Y(\mathcal{D}a, z) = -\partial_{\zeta} Y(a, z), \quad a \in V,$$

$Y(\mathbf{1}) = I$ is the identity operator, $Y(V)$ is a local collection, and the n -th product identity (4.2) holds.

Observe that, in comparison to Definition 4.1, here we allow the logarithmic fields $Y(a, z)$ to have coefficients formal power series in ζ . However, all results of Section 3 still hold in this case. When \mathcal{D} is locally finite, then $\varphi = e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{D}} \in \text{Aut}(V)$ is locally finite and the notion of a \mathcal{D} -twisted module is equivalent to that of a φ -twisted module.

Remark 4.12. For every $\mathcal{D} \in \text{Der}(V)$, the kernel $V^{\mathcal{D}}$ of \mathcal{D} is a subalgebra of V . The restriction of any \mathcal{D} -twisted V -module to $V^{\mathcal{D}}$ is a (untwisted) $V^{\mathcal{D}}$ -module.

5. BORCHERDS IDENTITY FOR TWISTED MODULES

In this section, we derive a Borcherds identity for twisted modules and, as a consequence, a commutator formula. We prove that the Borcherds identity can replace the locality and n -th product identity in the definition of a twisted module.

5.1. Modes in a twisted module. Throughout this section, V will be a vertex algebra, φ a locally finite automorphism of V , and W a φ -twisted V -module. We will again write $\varphi = \sigma e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$ with commuting semisimple $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(V)$ and locally nilpotent $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(V)$ (see Section 4.3). In particular, $\bar{V} = V$ as φ is locally finite.

We will denote by

$$(5.1) \quad V_{\alpha} = \{a \in V \mid \sigma a = e^{-2\pi i \alpha} a\}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z},$$

the eigenspaces of σ . Then by (4.4) we have $Y(V_{\alpha}) \subset \text{LFie}_{\alpha}(W)$, which means that all powers of z in $Y(a, z)$ belong to the coset $-\alpha$ for $a \in V_{\alpha}$.

Definition 5.1. For $a \in V_{\alpha}$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$ and $m \in \alpha$, the $(m + \mathcal{N})$ -th mode of a is defined as

$$a_{(m+\mathcal{N})} = \text{Res}_z z^m X(a, z) = \text{Res}_z Y(z^{m+\mathcal{N}} a, z) \in \text{End}(W),$$

where $z^{m+\mathcal{N}} = z^m e^{\zeta \mathcal{N}}$.

Since $\mathcal{N}(V_\alpha) \subset V_\alpha$ and $X(a, z)$ is independent of ζ , we have

$$X(a, z) = \sum_{m \in \alpha} a_{(m+\mathcal{N})} z^{-m-1}, \quad a \in V_\alpha.$$

We can recover the field $Y(a, z)$ from the modes of $\mathcal{N}^l a$ ($l \geq 0$) as follows:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(a, z) &= X(e^{-\zeta \mathcal{N}} a, z) = \sum_{m \in \alpha} (e^{-\zeta \mathcal{N}} a)_{(m+\mathcal{N})} z^{-m-1} \\ (5.2) \quad &= \sum_{m \in \alpha} (z^{-m-1-\mathcal{N}} a)_{(m+\mathcal{N})}, \quad a \in V_\alpha. \end{aligned}$$

Note that for every $a \in V_\alpha$, $m \in \alpha$ and $v \in W$, there is an integer L such that

$$a_{(m+i+\mathcal{N})} v = 0 \quad \text{for all } i \in \mathbb{Z}, i \geq L.$$

5.2. Borcherds identity. Now we can derive the main identity satisfied by the modes.

Theorem 5.2. *Let V be a vertex algebra, φ a locally finite automorphism of V , and W a φ -twisted V -module. Then we have the Borcherds identity*

$$\begin{aligned} (5.3) \quad &\sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^i \binom{n}{i} a_{(m+n-i+\mathcal{N})} (b_{(k+i+\mathcal{N})} v) \\ &- \sum_{i=0}^{\infty} (-1)^{n+i} \binom{n}{i} b_{(k+n-i+\mathcal{N})} (a_{(m+i+\mathcal{N})} v) \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} a \right)_{(n+j)} b \right)_{(m+k-j+\mathcal{N})} v, \end{aligned}$$

for $a \in V_\alpha$, $b \in V_\beta$, $v \in W$, and $m \in \alpha$, $k \in \beta$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. Notice that all sums in (5.3) are finite. Let N be such that $(\mathcal{N}^l a)_{(j)} b = 0$ for all $l \geq 0$, $j \geq N$. Then

$$(5.4) \quad z_{12}^N Y(a, z_1) Y(b, z_2) v = z_{12}^N Y(b, z_2) Y(a, z_1) v,$$

and let us denote both sides by $F(a, b; z_1, z_2)$. Using the expansions (2.6) and (2.7), we compute for $n \leq N - 1$:

$$\begin{aligned} (5.5) \quad &\iota_{z_1, z_2} z_{12}^n Y(a, z_1) Y(b, z_2) v - \iota_{z_2, z_1} z_{12}^n Y(b, z_2) Y(a, z_1) v \\ &= F(a, b; z_1, z_2) (\iota_{z_1, z_2} - \iota_{z_2, z_1}) z_{12}^{n-N} \\ &= F(a, b; z_1, z_2) \partial_{z_2}^{(N-1-n)} \delta(z_1, z_2). \end{aligned}$$

Let us now replace in this equation a with $z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a$ and b with $z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b$ to get

$$\begin{aligned} (5.6) \quad &\iota_{z_1, z_2} z_{12}^n z_1^m z_2^k X(a, z_1) X(b, z_2) v - \iota_{z_2, z_1} z_{12}^n z_1^m z_2^k X(b, z_2) X(a, z_1) v \\ &= F(z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a, z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b; z_1, z_2) \partial_{z_2}^{(N-1-n)} \delta(z_1, z_2). \end{aligned}$$

If we then take $\text{Res}_{z_1} \text{Res}_{z_2}$ of the left-hand side of (5.6), we will obtain the left-hand side of (5.3), for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$. By the property (2.8) of the delta function, if we take Res_{z_1} of the right-hand side of (5.6), we will get

$$\partial_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)} F(z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a, z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b; z_1, z_2) \Big|_{z_1=z_2}.$$

In this formula, we can replace ∂_{z_1} with D_{z_1} , because $F(z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a, z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b; z_1, z_2)$ is independent of ζ_1 . Then using the Leibniz rule, (3.2), (4.2) and (4.5), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n-j)} F\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} z_2^{m-j+\mathcal{N}} a, z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b; z_1, z_2\right) \Big|_{z_1=z_2} \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} Y\left(\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} z_2^{m-j+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(n+j)} (z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b), z_2\right) v \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} Y\left(z_2^{m+k-j+\mathcal{N}} \left(\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} a\right)_{(n+j)} b\right), z_2\right) v. \end{aligned}$$

Now taking Res_{z_2} gives exactly the right-hand side of (5.3). This proves (5.3) in the case $n \leq N-1$. When $n \geq N$, the left-hand side of (5.5) is 0. The right-hand side of (5.3) is also obviously 0 for $n \geq N$. \square

For $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$, introduce the shifted delta function (cf. [BK1]):

$$\begin{aligned} \delta_{\alpha+\mathcal{N}}(z_1, z_2) &= \sum_{m \in \alpha} z_1^{-m-1-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{m+\mathcal{N}} \\ (5.7) \quad &= z_1^{-m} z_2^m \delta(z_1, z_2) e^{(\zeta_2 - \zeta_1)\mathcal{N}}, \quad m \in \alpha, \end{aligned}$$

where $e^{(\zeta_2 - \zeta_1)\mathcal{N}}$ is a linear map from V to $V[\zeta_1, \zeta_2]$.

Proposition 5.3. *The Borcherds identity (5.3) is equivalent to the equation*

$$\begin{aligned} (5.8) \quad & \iota_{z_1, z_2} z_{12}^n Y(a, z_1) Y(b, z_2) v - \iota_{z_2, z_1} z_{12}^n Y(b, z_2) Y(a, z_1) v \\ &= \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y\left(\left(D_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta_{\alpha+\mathcal{N}}(z_1, z_2) a\right)_{(n+j)} b, z_2\right) v \end{aligned}$$

for $a \in V_\alpha$, $b \in V$, $v \in W$ and $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

Proof. In the proof of Theorem 5.2 we saw that we can get the left-hand side of (5.3) from the left-hand side of (5.8) if we replace a with $z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a$, b with $z_2^{k+\mathcal{N}} b$ and then take $\text{Res}_{z_1} \text{Res}_{z_2}$. Conversely, we can go back by summing over all m, k . Similarly, the right-hand side of (5.8), which is equal to

$$\sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \sum_{m \in \alpha} Y\left(\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} z_1^{-m-1-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{m-j+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(n+j)} b, z_2\right) v,$$

corresponds to the right-hand side of (5.3). \square

Remark 5.4. The Borcherds identity (5.8) remains true without the assumption that φ is locally finite. However, it requires that $a \in V_\alpha \subset \bar{V}$, so φ is locally finite on a .

Next, we show that the Borcherds identity can replace the locality and n -th product identity in the definition of a φ -twisted module.

Proposition 5.5. *Let V be a vertex algebra, φ a locally finite automorphism, W a vector space, and $Y: V \rightarrow \text{LFie}(W)$ a linear map satisfying the φ -equivariance (4.1) and the Borcherds identity (5.8). Then W is a φ -twisted V -module.*

Proof. The proof follows by reversing the proofs of Theorem 5.2 and Proposition 5.3. Fix $a, b \in V$, and let $N \geq 0$ be such that $(\mathcal{N}^l a)_{(j)} b = 0$ for all $l \geq 0$, $j \geq N$. Then setting $n = N$ in (5.8), we obtain the locality (5.4) for all $v \in W$.

Note that (4.2) is trivial for $n \geq N$. Suppose $n \leq N - 1$ and denote both sides of (5.4) again by $F(a, b; z_1, z_2)$. By (5.5) and (5.8),

$$F(a, b; z_1, z_2) \partial_{z_2}^{(N-1-n)} \delta(z_1, z_2) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} Y\left((D_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta_{\alpha+\mathcal{N}}(z_1, z_2) a)_{(n+j)} b, z_2\right) v.$$

Now if we replace a with $z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a$, where $a \in V_\alpha$, $m \in \alpha$, we will have only integral powers of z_1 and no dependence on ζ_1 . Then take Res_{z_1} to obtain

$$\partial_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)} F(z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a, b; z_1, z_2) \Big|_{z_1=z_2} = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} Y\left((D_{z_2}^{(j)} (z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a))_{(n+j)} b, z_2\right) v.$$

By the Leibniz rule, the left-hand side is equal to

$$\sum_{j=0}^{N-1-n} D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n-j)} F(D_{z_2}^{(j)} (z_1^{m+\mathcal{N}} a), b; z_1, z_2) \Big|_{z_1=z_2}.$$

Then by induction on $N - 1 - n$, it follows that

$$D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)} F(a, b; z_1, z_2) \Big|_{z_1=z_2} = Y(a_{(n)} b, z_2),$$

which is exactly (4.2). \square

5.3. Commutator formulas. Setting $n = 0$ in the Borcherds identity (5.3), we obtain the *commutator formula*

$$(5.9) \quad [a_{(m+\mathcal{N})}, b_{(k+\mathcal{N})}] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} \left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} a \right)_{(j)} b)_{(m+k-j+\mathcal{N})},$$

where $a \in V_\alpha$, $b \in V_\beta$, $m \in \alpha$, $k \in \beta$. Similarly, from (5.8) we have:

$$(5.10) \quad [Y(a, z_1), Y(b, z_2)] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y\left((D_{z_2}^{(j)} \delta_{\alpha+\mathcal{N}}(z_1, z_2) a)_{(j)} b, z_2\right)$$

for all $a \in V_\alpha$ and $b \in V$. Extracting the coefficient of $z_1^{-m-1-\mathcal{N}}a$, we deduce another useful formula:

$$(5.11) \quad [a_{(m+\mathcal{N})}, Y(b, z)] = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y\left(\left(\binom{m+\mathcal{N}}{j} z^{m-j+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(j)} b, z\right).$$

As in Remark 5.4, equations (5.10) and (5.11) hold without the assumption that φ is locally finite, but they require $a \in V_\alpha \subset \bar{V}$.

From (5.10) we can derive a formula for the propagator $P(a, b; z_1, z_2)$ of $Y(a, z_1)$ and $Y(b, z_2)$ (see Section 3.4). Recall that $\alpha_0 \in \alpha$ is such that $-1 < \operatorname{Re} \alpha_0 \leq 0$.

Lemma 5.6. *For any $a \in V_\alpha$ and $b \in V$, we have*

$$z_{12}^N P(a, b; z_1, z_2) = \sum_{j=0}^{N-1} \sum_{i=0}^j z_{12}^{N-1-i} Y\left(\left(D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(j)} b, z_2\right),$$

where N is such that $(\mathcal{N}^l a)_{(j)} b = 0$ for all $l \geq 0$, $j \geq N$.

Proof. By comparing the powers of z_1 in (5.10), we obtain

$$P(a, b; z_1, z_2) = \sum_{j=0}^{\infty} Y\left(\left(D_{z_2}^{(j)} \iota_{z_1, z_2} z_{12}^{-1} z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(j)} b, z_2\right),$$

using (2.6), (2.7) and (5.7). In this equation, the sum over j goes only up to $j = N - 1$. Then we apply the Leibniz rule and multiply by z_{12}^N to finish the proof. \square

The next result is useful for constructing φ -twisted modules.

Proposition 5.7. *Let V be a vertex algebra, φ an automorphism, W a vector space, and $Y: V \rightarrow \text{LFie}(W)$ a linear map satisfying the φ -equivariance (4.1) and the commutator formula (5.10) for $a \in V_\alpha$, $b \in V$. Then the logarithmic fields $Y(a, z)$ and $Y(b, z)$ are local, and the n -th product identity (4.2) holds for $a \in V_\alpha$, $b \in V$ and all $n \geq 0$.*

Proof. As before, let $N \geq 0$ be such that $(\mathcal{N}^l a)_{(j)} b = 0$ for all $l \geq 0$, $j \geq N$. Then in (5.10) the sum over j goes only up to $j = N - 1$. Using $z_{12} \delta_{\alpha+\mathcal{N}}(z_1, z_2) = 0$, we derive from (5.10) the locality (3.1) of $a(z) = Y(a, z)$ and $b(z) = Y(b, z)$.

By definition, their n -th product is 0 for $n \geq N$. To find it for $0 \leq n \leq N - 1$, we apply Proposition 3.6 and Lemma 5.6. Let us use the convention that $x^{(k)} = 0$ for $k < 0$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} & Y(a, z)_{(n)} Y(b, z) \\ &= D_{z_1}^{(N-1-n)} \sum_{i,j=0}^{N-1} z_{12}^{N-1-i} Y\left(\left(D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}} a\right)_{(j)} b, z_2\right) \Big|_{z_1=z_2=z}. \end{aligned}$$

For a fixed j , we calculate using the Leibniz rule:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} D_{z_1}^{(N-1-i)} (z_{12}^{N-1-i} (D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}}))|_{z_1=z_2=z} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} D_{z_1}^{(i-n)} D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} (z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}})|_{z_1=z_2=z} \\ &= D_z^{(j-n)} (z^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}}) = \delta_{j,n}. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, $Y(a, z)_{(n)} Y(b, z) = Y(a_{(n)} b, z)$. \square

As another application of Lemma 5.6, we obtain a formula relating the (-1) -st product with the normally ordered product given by Definition 3.5 (cf. [BK1, (3.13)]).

Lemma 5.8. *In every φ -twisted V -module, we have*

$$:Y(a, z)Y(b, z): = \sum_{j=-1}^{N-1} z^{-j-1} Y\left(\left(\binom{\alpha_0 + \mathcal{N}}{j+1} a\right)_{(j)} b, z\right)$$

for $a \in V_\alpha$ and $b \in V$.

Proof. We proceed as in the proof of Proposition 5.7 for $n = -1$. We calculate for a fixed $0 \leq j \leq N-1$:

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{i=0}^{N-1} D_{z_1}^{(N)} (z_{12}^{N-1-i} (D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}}))|_{z_1=z_2=z} \\ &= \sum_{i=0}^j D_{z_1}^{(i+1)} D_{z_2}^{(j-i)} (z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}})|_{z_1=z_2=z} \\ &= D_z^{(j+1)} (z^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}}) - D_{z_1}^{(0)} D_{z_2}^{(j+1)} (z_1^{-\alpha_0-\mathcal{N}} z_2^{\alpha_0+\mathcal{N}})|_{z_1=z_2=z} \\ &= -\binom{\alpha_0 + \mathcal{N}}{j+1} z^{-j-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The rest of the proof follows again from Proposition 3.6 and Lemma 5.6. \square

5.4. Action of the Virasoro algebra. In this subsection, we assume that the vertex algebra V is *conformal*, i.e., there exist $\omega \in V$ (conformal vector) and $c \in \mathbb{C}$ (central charge) such that (see, e.g., [K2]):

$$\omega_{(0)} = T, \quad \omega_{(1)}\omega = 2\omega, \quad \omega_{(2)}\omega = \frac{c}{2}\mathbf{1},$$

and $\omega_{(j)}\omega = 0$ for $j \geq 3$. Then the modes $L_n = \omega_{(n+1)}$ give a representation of the Virasoro Lie algebra on V with a central charge c . In addition, it is usually assumed that the operator L_0 is semisimple on V .

Consider a (not necessarily locally finite) $\varphi \in \text{Aut}(V)$ such that $\varphi(\omega) = \omega$, and a φ -twisted V -module W . Then the field $Y(\omega, z)$ on W has only integral

powers of z and no ζ , and its modes

$$(5.12) \quad Y(\omega, z) = \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} L_n^W z^{-n-2}, \quad L_n^W \in \text{End}(W),$$

give a representation of the Virasoro algebra on W with the same central charge c .

Applying the commutator formula (5.11), we obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} [L_{-1}^W, Y(a, z)] &= Y(Ta, z) = D_z Y(a, z), \\ [L_0^W, Y(a, z)] &= zY(Ta, z) + Y(L_0 a, z), \quad a \in V. \end{aligned}$$

Then from $zD_z = D_\zeta$, we have

$$[L_0^W, Y(a, z)] = (D_\zeta + \Delta)Y(a, z), \quad \text{if } L_0 a = \Delta a.$$

Remark 5.9. Assume that L_0 is semisimple on V , but φ is not semisimple. Then L_0^W is not semisimple on W . Thus, W is a (untwisted) V^φ -module with a non-semisimple action of L_0^W , also known as a *logarithmic module* (see [AM]).

Lemma 5.10. *Let W be a φ -twisted V -module. Assume that the operator L_0 is semisimple on V with integral eigenvalues, and the operator $e^{2\pi i L_0^W}$ is well defined on W . Then*

$$e^{2\pi i L_0^W} Y(a, z) e^{-2\pi i L_0^W} = e^{2\pi i D_\zeta} Y(a, z) = Y(\varphi a, z)$$

when acting on W , for every $a \in V$.

Proof. Indeed,

$$e^{2\pi i L_0^W} Y(a, z) e^{-2\pi i L_0^W} = e^{2\pi i \text{ad}(L_0^W)} Y(a, z) = e^{2\pi i (D_\zeta + \Delta)} Y(a, z)$$

when $L_0 a = \Delta a$. □

Lemma 5.10 can be used to define $e^{2\pi i L_0^W}$ on the whole W , provided it can be defined on a set of generators of W as a φ -twisted V -module; in particular, when these generators are eigenvectors of L_0^W . This can be used to define a grading of W as in [H, Definition 3.1].

6. TWISTED MODULES OF AFFINE AND HEISENBERG VERTEX ALGEBRAS

In this section, we describe all twisted modules of affine and Heisenberg vertex algebras in terms of modules over certain twisted versions of the corresponding Lie algebras. We also determine the action of the Virasoro algebra. For the Heisenberg vertex algebra, all twisted irreducible highest-weight modules are constructed explicitly.

6.1. Universal affine vertex algebras. Let us first recall the definition of affine Lie algebras, following [K1]. Consider a finite-dimensional Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} equipped with a nondegenerate symmetric invariant bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$, normalized so that the square length of a long root is 2 in the case when \mathfrak{g} is simple. The *affine Lie algebra* $\hat{\mathfrak{g}} = \mathfrak{g}[t, t^{-1}] \oplus \mathbb{C}K$ has the Lie brackets

$$(6.1) \quad [at^m, bt^n] = [a, b]t^{m+n} + m\delta_{m,-n}(a|b)K, \quad [K, at^m] = 0.$$

For a fixed $\kappa \in \mathbb{C}$, called the *level*, the (generalized) *Verma module* $M(\kappa\Lambda_0) = \text{Ind}_{\mathfrak{g}[t] \oplus \mathbb{C}K}^{\hat{\mathfrak{g}}} \mathbb{C}$ is defined by letting $\mathfrak{g}[t]$ act trivially on \mathbb{C} and K act as κ . Then $M(\kappa\Lambda_0)$ is a highest-weight $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ -module with a highest-weight vector the image of $1 \in \mathbb{C}$, which will be denoted $\mathbf{1}$. Notice that as a vector space, $M(\kappa\Lambda_0) \cong U(\mathfrak{g}[t^{-1}]t^{-1})$.

Due to [FZ], $M(\kappa\Lambda_0)$ has the structure of a vertex algebra, which is called the *universal affine vertex algebra* at level κ and is denoted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$. It has a vacuum vector $\mathbf{1}$ and is generated by the local fields

$$Y((at^{-1})\mathbf{1}, z) = \sum_{m \in \mathbb{Z}} (at^m)z^{-m-1}, \quad a \in \mathfrak{g}$$

(see, e.g., [K2] for more details). For simplicity of notation, let us identify $a \in \mathfrak{g}$ with $(at^{-1})\mathbf{1} \in V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$; then $a_{(m)} = at^m$ as operators on $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$. By the commutator formula (2.4), the Lie brackets (6.1) are equivalent to the relations

$$(6.2) \quad a_{(0)}b = [a, b], \quad a_{(1)}b = (a|b)\kappa\mathbf{1}, \quad a_{(j)}b = 0 \quad (j \geq 2)$$

for $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}$.

Now suppose that \mathfrak{g} is simple or abelian, and let h^\vee be the dual Coxeter number of \mathfrak{g} in the case when it is simple. When \mathfrak{g} is abelian, we set $h^\vee = 0$. Then the vertex algebra $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ is conformal for $\kappa \neq -h^\vee$. Pick dual bases $\{v_i\}$ and $\{v^i\}$ for \mathfrak{g} with respect to $(\cdot|\cdot)$. The conformal vector $\omega \in V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ is given by the *Sugawara construction*

$$(6.3) \quad \omega = \frac{1}{2(\kappa + h^\vee)} \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} v_{(-1)}^i v_i, \quad \kappa \neq -h^\vee$$

(see, e.g., [K2]). The Virasoro central charge is $c = \kappa \dim \mathfrak{g}/(\kappa + h^\vee)$. The operator L_0 satisfies $L_0\mathbf{1} = 0$, $L_0a = a$ ($a \in \mathfrak{g}$), and it defines a \mathbb{Z}_+ -grading of $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ by its eigenvalues.

6.2. φ -twisted modules of $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$. From now on, φ will be an automorphism of \mathfrak{g} such that $(\cdot|\cdot)$ is φ -invariant. Then φ induces automorphisms of $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ and $V = V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$, which we will again denote as φ . Notice that $\varphi(\omega) = \omega$. Since the eigenspaces of L_0 in V are finite-dimensional and φ -invariant, φ is locally finite on V .

Writing again $\varphi = \sigma e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$, we have $\sigma \in \text{Aut}(\mathfrak{g})$, $\mathcal{N} \in \text{Der}(\mathfrak{g})$, and

$$(6.4) \quad (\sigma a|\sigma b) = (a|b), \quad (\mathcal{N}a|b) + (a|\mathcal{N}b) = 0.$$

As before, we denote the eigenspaces of σ by

$$\mathfrak{g}_\alpha = \{a \in \mathfrak{g} \mid \sigma a = e^{-2\pi i \alpha} a\}, \quad \alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}.$$

If W is a φ -twisted V -module, then by (5.9) and (6.2), we have:

$$(6.5) \quad [a_{(m+\mathcal{N})}, b_{(k+\mathcal{N})}] = [a, b]_{(m+k+\mathcal{N})} + \delta_{m,-n}((m+\mathcal{N})a|b)\kappa I$$

for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $b \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta$, $m \in \alpha$, $k \in \beta$. Hence, the modes $a_{(m+\mathcal{N})}$ close a Lie algebra, which can be described as follows (cf. [K1, Chapter 8]).

Let $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}} = \bigoplus_{\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}} \mathfrak{g}[t]t^\alpha$ be the *loop algebra*, whose elements are finite sums of at^m ($a \in \mathfrak{g}$, $m \in \mathbb{C}$), with the Lie bracket $[at^m, bt^n] = [a, b]t^{m+n}$. We define an automorphism $\tilde{\sigma}$ of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ by $\tilde{\sigma}(at^m) = e^{2\pi i m} \sigma(a)t^m$. The subalgebra $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma$ of fixed points under $\tilde{\sigma}$ is spanned by at^m ($a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $m \in \alpha$). The loop algebra $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ has a 2-cocycle γ given by

$$\gamma(at^m, bt^n) = m\delta_{m,-n}(a|b) = \text{Res}_t(\partial_t(at^m)|bt^n),$$

which gives rise to a central extension of $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$ similar to $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}$ (see (6.1)). When restricted to $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma$, we obtain the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma = \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma \oplus \mathbb{C}K$. It is easy to check that

$$\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}(at^m, bt^n) = \delta_{m,-n}((m+\mathcal{N})a|b) = \text{Res}_t((\partial_t + t^{-1}\mathcal{N})(at^m)|bt^n)$$

again defines a 2-cocycle on $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}$. If we use $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ instead of γ , we obtain the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi = \tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma \oplus \mathbb{C}K$.

Definition 6.1. The φ -twisted affinization of \mathfrak{g} is the Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ spanned by a central element K and elements at^m ($a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $m \in \alpha$), with the Lie bracket

$$(6.6) \quad [at^m, bt^n] = [a, b]t^{m+n} + \delta_{m,-n}((m+\mathcal{N})a|b)K.$$

Proposition 6.2. *When the Lie algebra \mathfrak{g} is simple, there exists a Dynkin diagram automorphism μ of \mathfrak{g} , such that $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi \cong \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\mu$ is a (possibly twisted) affine Kac–Moody algebra.*

Proof. We have $\mathcal{N} = \text{ad}_y$ for some $y \in \mathfrak{g}$. Then

$$\text{Res}_t(t^{-1}\mathcal{N}(at^m)|bt^n) = \text{Res}_t(yt^{-1}|[at^m, bt^n]),$$

and the cocycle $\gamma_{\mathcal{N}}$ is equivalent to γ . Hence, $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi \cong \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma$.

We can write $\sigma = \mu e^{2\pi i \text{ad}_x}$ for some semisimple $x \in \mathfrak{g}$ and a Dynkin diagram automorphism μ , so that μ commutes with ad_x . Then the map t^{ad_x} , defined by $t^{\text{ad}_x}(at^m) = at^{m+p}$ whenever $[x, a] = pa$, is an isomorphism from $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma$ to $\tilde{\mathfrak{g}}_\mu$ (cf. [K1, Proposition 8.5]). It lifts to an isomorphism $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\sigma \cong \hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\mu$, since the cocycle

$$\text{Res}_t(\partial_t(t^{\text{ad}_x}at^m)|t^{\text{ad}_x}bt^n) = \text{Res}_t((\partial_t + t^{-1}\text{ad}_x)(at^m)|bt^n) = \gamma_{\text{ad}_x}(at^m|bt^n)$$

is equivalent to γ . Finally, $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\mu$ is an affine Kac–Moody algebra by [K1, Theorem 8.3]. \square

A $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ -module W is called *restricted* if for every $a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $m \in \alpha$, $v \in W$, there is an integer L such that $(at^{m+i})v = 0$ for all $i \in \mathbb{Z}$, $i \geq L$. For example, every highest-weight $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ -module is restricted (see [K1]). We say that W has *level* κ if K acts on it as κI . Then we have the following correspondence of modules (cf. [Li2, KRR]).

Theorem 6.3. *Every φ -twisted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ -module is a restricted $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ -module of level κ and, conversely, every restricted $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ -module of level κ uniquely extends to a φ -twisted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ -module.*

Proof. In one direction the statement is obvious from the definitions. Conversely, suppose that W is a restricted $\hat{\mathfrak{g}}_\varphi$ -module of level κ . For $a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, we define the logarithmic field $Y(a, z) \in \text{LFie}_\alpha(W)$ by

$$(6.7) \quad Y(a, z) = \sum_{m \in \alpha} z^{-m-1} ((e^{-\zeta \mathcal{N}} a)t^m).$$

Then (4.4) holds, which implies the φ -equivariance (4.1). By (5.2), the modes of a are $a_{(m+\mathcal{N})} = at^m$.

Comparing (6.5) and (6.6), we see that the commutator formula (5.10) holds for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $b \in \mathfrak{g}_\beta$. By Proposition 5.7, the fields $Y(a, z)$ are local and satisfy the n -th product identity (4.2) for $n \geq 0$. Let \mathcal{W} be the local collection $\{Y(a, z)\}_{a \in \mathfrak{g}}$, and $\bar{\mathcal{W}} \subset \text{LFie}(W)$ be the vertex algebra generated by it (see Theorem 3.7). Since $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g}) \cong U(\mathfrak{g}[t^{-1}]t^{-1})$, the map Y can be extended uniquely to a vertex algebra homomorphism from $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ to $\bar{\mathcal{W}}$. This endows W with the structure of a φ -twisted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ -module. \square

As in Section 5.4, the modes of $Y(\omega, z)$ give a representation of the Virasoro Lie algebra on every φ -twisted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ -module W . To state the explicit formula, let us define a linear operator \mathcal{S} on \mathfrak{g} by $\mathcal{S}a = \alpha_0 a$ for $a \in \mathfrak{g}_\alpha$, $\alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$ and $\alpha_0 \in \alpha$ such that $-1 < \text{Re } \alpha_0 \leq 0$. Recall that the normally ordered product of two logarithmic fields is given by Definition 3.5.

Lemma 6.4. *In every φ -twisted $V^\kappa(\mathfrak{g})$ -module W , we have*

$$2(\kappa + h^\vee)Y(\omega, z) = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} :X(v^i, z)X(v_i, z): - z^{-1}X(\bar{\omega}, z) - z^{-2}\kappa \text{tr} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{S} \\ 2 \end{pmatrix} I,$$

where

$$\bar{\omega} = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} [(\mathcal{S} + \mathcal{N})v^i, v_i],$$

using the notation from (6.3).

Proof. Applying Lemma 5.8 and (6.2), we obtain for $a, b \in \mathfrak{g}$:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(a_{(-1)}b, z) &= :Y(a, z)Y(b, z): \\ &\quad - z^{-1}Y([(S + N)a, b], z) - z^{-2} \left(\binom{S + N}{2} a | b \right) \kappa I. \end{aligned}$$

Then we use this with (6.3) to find $Y(\omega, z)$. Note that $Y(\omega, z)$ is independent of ζ , because $\varphi\omega = \omega$. Hence, we can set $\zeta = 0$ and replace Y with X (see Lemma 4.9). Finally,

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} \left(\binom{\mathcal{S} + \mathcal{N}}{2} v^i \Big| v_i \right) = \text{tr} \left(\binom{\mathcal{S} + \mathcal{N}}{2} \right) = \text{tr} \left(\binom{\mathcal{S}}{2} \right),$$

since we can find a basis for \mathfrak{g} in which \mathcal{S} is diagonal and \mathcal{N} is strictly upper triangular. \square

Note that we can pick the dual bases for \mathfrak{g} so that $v^i \in \mathfrak{g}_{\alpha^i}$ and $v_i \in \mathfrak{g}_{-\alpha^i}$ for some $\alpha^i \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}$. Moreover, $\bar{\omega} \in \mathfrak{g}_0$ since $\varphi\bar{\omega} = \bar{\omega}$. Then from Lemma 6.4, we obtain for the modes (5.12):

$$(6.8) \quad 2(\kappa + h^\vee)L_n^W = \sum_{i=1}^{\dim \mathfrak{g}} \sum_{m \in \alpha^i} : (v^i t^m)(v_i t^{n-m}) : - \bar{\omega} t^n - \delta_{n,0} \kappa \text{tr} \left(\binom{\mathcal{S}}{2} \right) I,$$

for any $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

6.3. φ -twisted modules of the Heisenberg vertex algebra. Now assume that \mathfrak{g} is abelian, and denote it by $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ instead of \mathfrak{g} . The affine Lie algebra $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ is called the *Heisenberg Lie algebra* and its irreducible highest-weight module $\mathcal{F} = M(\Lambda_0) = V^1(\hat{\mathfrak{h}})$ is known as the (bosonic) *Fock space* or the *Heisenberg vertex algebra*. Explicitly, the Lie bracket in $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}$ is given by

$$(6.9) \quad [at^m, bt^n] = \delta_{m,-n}((m + \mathcal{N})a|b)K.$$

Note that $V^\kappa(\hat{\mathfrak{h}}) \cong V^1(\hat{\mathfrak{h}})$ for any $\kappa \neq 0$, so we can assume $\kappa = 1$ without loss of generality.

Let us split \mathbb{C} as a disjoint union of subsets \mathbb{C}^+ , $\mathbb{C}^- = -\mathbb{C}^+$ and $\{0\}$. We will take

$$\mathbb{C}^+ = \{\gamma \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re } \gamma > 0\} \cup \{\gamma \in \mathbb{C} \mid \text{Re } \gamma = 0, \text{Im } \gamma > 0\}.$$

Then the φ -twisted affinization $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ has a triangular decomposition $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi = \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^- \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^+$ (direct sum of vector spaces), where

$$\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^\pm = \text{span}\{at^m \mid a \in \mathfrak{h}_\alpha, \alpha \in \mathbb{C}/\mathbb{Z}, m \in \alpha \cap \mathbb{C}^\pm\}$$

and

$$\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 = \text{span}\{at^0 \mid a \in \mathfrak{h}_0\} \oplus \mathbb{C}K.$$

It is clear from (6.9) that $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^\pm$ are abelian subalgebras of $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$, and $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ is a finite-dimensional subalgebra satisfying $[\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0, \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0] \subset \mathbb{C}K$, $[\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0, \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^\pm] = \{0\}$.

Let W be an $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ -module. A *highest-weight vector* (also called a *vacuum vector*) in W is $v \in W$ such that $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^+ v = 0$. All such vectors form an $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ -submodule R of W . If W is generated by R as an $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ -module, we say that W is a highest-weight module. As usual, examples can be constructed as

induced modules. Starting from any $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ -module R such that $K = I$, we define the (generalized) *Verma module*

$$M_\varphi(R) = \text{Ind}_{\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^+ \oplus \hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0}^{\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi} R \cong S(\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^-) \otimes_{\mathbb{C}} R,$$

where $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^+$ acts trivially on R . It is a standard fact that the $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ -module $M_\varphi(R)$ is irreducible for any irreducible $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ -module R (cf. [FLM, KRR]). Therefore, all irreducible highest-weight $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ -modules have this form. In addition, all of them are restricted, so they give rise to φ -twisted \mathcal{F} -modules.

We will present two explicit examples of linear operators σ and \mathcal{N} on \mathfrak{h} satisfying (6.4). Fix a positive integer ℓ and $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $-1 < \text{Re } \alpha_0 \leq 0$, and set $\lambda = e^{-2\pi i \alpha_0}$.

Example 6.5 ($\dim \mathfrak{h} = 2\ell$). Consider a vector space \mathfrak{h} with a basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_{2\ell}\}$ such that $(v_i|v_j) = \delta_{i+j, 2\ell+1}$ and

$$\sigma v_i = \begin{cases} \lambda v_i, & 1 \leq i \leq \ell, \\ \lambda^{-1} v_i, & \ell + 1 \leq i \leq 2\ell, \end{cases} \quad \mathcal{N} v_i = \begin{cases} v_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq \ell - 1, \\ -v_{i+1}, & \ell + 1 \leq i \leq 2\ell - 1, \\ 0, & i = \ell, 2\ell. \end{cases}$$

Due to the symmetry $v_i \mapsto (-1)^i v_{\ell+i}$, $v_{\ell+i} \mapsto (-1)^{i+\ell+1} v_i$ ($1 \leq i \leq \ell$), we can assume that $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{C}^- \cup \{0\}$.

Example 6.6 ($\dim \mathfrak{h} = 2\ell - 1$). Here $\lambda = \pm 1$, so $\alpha_0 = 0$ or $-1/2$. Define \mathfrak{h} as a vector space with a basis $\{v_1, \dots, v_{2\ell-1}\}$ such that $(v_i|v_j) = \delta_{i+j, 2\ell}$ and

$$\sigma v_i = \lambda v_i, \quad 1 \leq i \leq 2\ell - 1, \quad \mathcal{N} v_i = \begin{cases} (-1)^{i+1} v_{i+1}, & 1 \leq i \leq 2\ell - 2, \\ 0, & i = 2\ell - 1. \end{cases}$$

Proposition 6.7. *Let \mathfrak{h} be a finite-dimensional vector space, equipped with a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ and with commuting linear operators σ, \mathcal{N} satisfying (6.4), such that σ is invertible and semisimple and \mathcal{N} is nilpotent. Then \mathfrak{h} is an orthogonal direct sum of subspaces that are like Examples 6.5 and 6.6.*

Proof. This follows from the well-known classification, up to conjugation, of orthogonal and skew-symmetric matrices over \mathbb{C} (see [Ga, HM]). \square

In the next two subsections, we will consider separately the above two examples. In each case, we will describe explicitly the φ -twisted affinization $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ and its irreducible highest-weight modules $M_\varphi(R)$. We will also determine the action of the Virasoro algebra using (6.8). Note that in (6.8), we have $\bar{\omega} = 0$ and the normally ordered product is needed only for $n = 0$, since \mathfrak{h} is abelian.

6.4. The case $\dim \mathfrak{h} = 2\ell$. First, let \mathfrak{h} be as in Example 6.5. Then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ is the Lie algebra spanned by a central element K and elements $v_i t^{\alpha_0+n}$, $v_{\ell+i} t^{-\alpha_0+n}$ ($1 \leq i \leq \ell$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$), with Lie brackets given by (6.9). More explicitly, for $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ and $1 \leq j \leq 2\ell$, we have:

$$\begin{aligned} [v_i t^m, v_j t^k] &= m\delta_{m+k,0}\delta_{i+j,2\ell+1}K + \delta_{m+k,0}(1-\delta_{i,\ell})\delta_{i+j,2\ell}K, \\ [v_{\ell+i} t^m, v_j t^k] &= m\delta_{m+k,0}\delta_{i+j,\ell+1}K - \delta_{m+k,0}(1-\delta_{i,\ell})\delta_{i+j,\ell}K. \end{aligned}$$

It follows from (5.2) that for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$:

$$\begin{aligned} Y(v_j, z) &= \sum_{i=j}^{\ell} \sum_{m \in \alpha_0 + \mathbb{Z}} (-\zeta)^{(i-j)}(v_i t^m)z^{-m-1}, \\ Y(v_{\ell+j}, z) &= \sum_{i=j}^{\ell} \sum_{m \in -\alpha_0 + \mathbb{Z}} \zeta^{(i-j)}(v_{\ell+i} t^m)z^{-m-1}. \end{aligned}$$

The action of the Virasoro algebra is determined by (6.8) with $\bar{\omega} = 0$. The dual basis $\{v^i\}$ to the basis $\{v_i\}$ is given by $v^i = v_{2\ell+1-i}$. As we already pointed out, the normally ordered product in (6.8) is needed only for L_0^W . Therefore,

$$(6.10) \quad L_k^W = \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (v_i t^{\alpha_0+n+k})(v_{2\ell+1-i} t^{-\alpha_0-n}), \quad k \neq 0.$$

The triangular decomposition of $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ depends on whether $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{C}^-$ or $\alpha_0 = 0$. Suppose first that $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{C}^-$. Then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 = \mathbb{C}K$ and $R = \mathbb{C}$ with $K = I$ acting as the identity operator. We have:

$$(6.11) \quad M_\varphi(R) \cong \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}, x_{j,n}]_{1 \leq i \leq \ell, 1 \leq j \leq 2\ell, n=1,2,3,\dots},$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq \ell$, $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$v_i t^{\alpha_0-n} = x_{i,n}, \quad v_{\ell+i} t^{-\alpha_0-n-1} = x_{\ell+i,n+1},$$

and

$$\begin{aligned} v_i t^{\alpha_0+n+1} &= (\alpha_0 + n + 1)\partial_{x_{2\ell+1-i,n+1}} + (1 - \delta_{i,\ell})\partial_{x_{2\ell-i,n+1}}, \\ v_{\ell+i} t^{-\alpha_0+n} &= (-\alpha_0 + n)\partial_{x_{\ell+1-i,n}} - (1 - \delta_{i,\ell})\partial_{x_{\ell-i,n}}. \end{aligned}$$

Lemma 6.8. *For $\alpha_0 \in \mathbb{C}^-$ and $W = M_\varphi(R)$ as in (6.11), we have*

$$\begin{aligned} L_0^W &= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_{i,n} ((-\alpha_0 + n)\partial_{x_{i,n}} - (1 - \delta_{i,1})\partial_{x_{i-1,n}}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_{\ell+i,n} ((\alpha_0 + n)\partial_{x_{\ell+i,n}} + (1 - \delta_{i,1})\partial_{x_{\ell+i-1,n}}) \\ &\quad - \frac{\ell}{2}(\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0)I. \end{aligned}$$

Proof. Let us apply (6.8) with $v^i = v_{2\ell+1-i}$. We observe that there are only two cases in which the normally ordered product from Definition 3.5 differs from the one obtained by placing all $x_{i,n}$ to the left of all $\partial_{x_{i,n}}$. First, for $\ell + 1 \leq i \leq 2\ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} :(v^i t^{\alpha_0})(v_i t^{-\alpha_0}): &= (v_i t^{-\alpha_0})(v^i t^{\alpha_0}) \\ &= x_{2\ell+1-i,0}((- \alpha_0) \partial_{x_{2\ell+1-i,0}} - (1 - \delta_{i,2\ell}) \partial_{x_{2\ell-i,0}}) - \alpha_0 I. \end{aligned}$$

Second, for $\operatorname{Re} \alpha_0 < 0$ and $1 \leq i \leq \ell$,

$$\begin{aligned} :(v^i t^{-\alpha_0-1})(v_i t^{\alpha_0+1}): &= (v_i t^{\alpha_0+1})(v^i t^{-\alpha_0-1}) \\ &= x_{2\ell+1-i,1}((\alpha_0 + 1) \partial_{x_{2\ell+1-i,1}} + (1 - \delta_{i,\ell}) \partial_{x_{2\ell-i,1}}) + (\alpha_0 + 1) I. \end{aligned}$$

On the other hand, when $\operatorname{Re} \alpha_0 < 0$, we have

$$\mathcal{S}v_i = \alpha_0 v_i, \quad \mathcal{S}v_{\ell+i} = (-\alpha_0 - 1)v_{\ell+i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \ell,$$

from where we find $\operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{S}) = \ell(\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0 + 1)$. When $\operatorname{Re} \alpha_0 = 0$, we have

$$\mathcal{S}v_i = \alpha_0 v_i, \quad \mathcal{S}v_{\ell+i} = -\alpha_0 v_{\ell+i}, \quad 1 \leq i \leq \ell,$$

which gives $\operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{S}) = \ell\alpha_0^2$. In both cases, the combined contribution from the difference of the normally ordered products and $\operatorname{tr}(\mathcal{S})$ is $-\frac{\ell}{2}(\alpha_0^2 + \alpha_0)$. \square

Now consider the case when $\alpha_0 = 0$ in Example 6.5. Then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 = \mathfrak{h}t^0 \oplus \mathbb{C}K$ is a direct sum of a finite-dimensional Heisenberg Lie algebra and the central ideal $\operatorname{span}\{v_\ell t^0, v_{2\ell} t^0\}$. We have the following irreducible $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ -modules R with $K = I$:

$$R_{a_1, a_2} = \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}]_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1} \quad (a_1, a_2 \in \mathbb{C}),$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq \ell-1$,

$$v_i t^0 = x_{i,0}, \quad v_{\ell+i} t^0 = -\partial_{x_{\ell-i,0}}, \quad v_\ell t^0 = a_1 I, \quad v_{2\ell} t^0 = a_2 I.$$

Then

$$(6.12) \quad M_\varphi(R_{a_1, a_2}) \cong \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}, x_{j,n}]_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2\ell, n=1,2,3,\dots},$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq \ell$ and $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_i t^{-n} &= x_{i,n}, & v_{\ell+i} t^{-n} &= x_{\ell+i,n}, \\ v_i t^n &= n \partial_{x_{2\ell+1-i,n}} + (1 - \delta_{i,\ell}) \partial_{x_{2\ell-i,n}}, \\ v_{\ell+i} t^n &= n \partial_{x_{\ell+1-i,n}} - (1 - \delta_{i,\ell}) \partial_{x_{\ell-i,n}}. \end{aligned}$$

We can determine L_0^W as in Lemma 6.8; however, now there is no problem with the normally ordered products because $v^i t^0$ commutes with $v_i t^0$. We

obtain for $\alpha_0 = 0$ and $W = M_\varphi(R_{a_1, a_2})$:

$$\begin{aligned} L_0^W &= \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_{i,n} (n \partial_{x_{i,n}} - (1 - \delta_{i,1}) \partial_{x_{i-1,n}}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=1}^{\ell} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_{\ell+i,n} (n \partial_{x_{\ell+i,n}} + (1 - \delta_{i,1}) \partial_{x_{\ell+i-1,n}}) \\ &\quad - \sum_{i=2}^{\ell-1} x_{i,0} \partial_{x_{i-1,0}} + a_2 x_{1,0} - a_1 \partial_{x_{\ell-1,0}}. \end{aligned}$$

6.5. The case $\dim \mathfrak{h} = 2\ell - 1$. Now let \mathfrak{h} be as in Example 6.6. Then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi$ is the Lie algebra spanned by a central element K and elements $v_i t^{\alpha_0+n}$ ($1 \leq i \leq 2\ell - 1$, $n \in \mathbb{Z}$), with Lie brackets given by:

$$[v_i t^m, v_j t^k] = m \delta_{m+k,0} \delta_{i+j,2\ell} K + (-1)^{i+1} \delta_{m+k,0} \delta_{i+j,2\ell-1} K.$$

It follows from (5.2) that for $1 \leq j \leq 2\ell - 1$:

$$Y(v_j, z) = \sum_{i=j}^{2\ell-1} \sum_{m \in \alpha_0 + \mathbb{Z}} (-1)^{(i-j)(i+j-1)/2} \zeta^{(i-j)} (v_i t^m) z^{-m-1}.$$

The action of the Virasoro algebra is again determined by (6.8) with $\bar{\omega} = 0$. The dual basis $\{v^i\}$ to the basis $\{v_i\}$ is given by $v^i = v_{2\ell-i}$; therefore

$$(6.13) \quad L_k^W = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{2\ell-1} \sum_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} (v_i t^{\alpha_0+n+k}) (v_{2\ell-i} t^{-\alpha_0-n}), \quad k \neq 0.$$

Suppose first that $\alpha_0 = -1/2$; then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 = \mathbb{C}K$ and $R = \mathbb{C}$ with $K = I$. We have:

$$(6.14) \quad M_\varphi(R) \cong \mathbb{C}[x_{j,n}]_{1 \leq j \leq 2\ell-1, n=0,1,2,\dots},$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq 2\ell - 1$ and $n = 0, 1, 2, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_i t^{-\frac{1}{2}-n} &= x_{i,n}, \\ v_i t^{\frac{1}{2}+n} &= \left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right) \partial_{x_{2\ell-i,n}} + (-1)^{i+1} (1 - \delta_{i,2\ell-1}) \partial_{x_{2\ell-1-i,n}}. \end{aligned}$$

As in Lemma 6.8, we find that for $W = M_\varphi(R)$,

$$\begin{aligned} L_0^W &= \sum_{i=1}^{2\ell-1} \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_{i,n} \left(\left(\frac{1}{2} + n\right) \partial_{x_{i,n}} + (-1)^{i+1} (1 - \delta_{i,1}) \partial_{x_{i-1,n}} \right) \\ &\quad + \frac{1}{16} (2\ell - 1) I. \end{aligned}$$

Now let $\alpha_0 = 0$. Then $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0 = \mathfrak{h}t^0 \oplus \mathbb{C}K$ is a direct sum of a finite-dimensional Heisenberg Lie algebra and the central ideal $\text{span}\{v_{2\ell-1}t^0\}$. The

following are irreducible $\hat{\mathfrak{h}}_\varphi^0$ -modules with $K = I$:

$$R_a = \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}]_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1} \quad (a \in \mathbb{C}),$$

where

$$v_i t^0 = x_{i,0}, \quad v_{\ell-1+i} t^0 = (-1)^{\ell-i} \partial_{x_{\ell-i,0}}, \quad v_{2\ell-1} t^0 = aI,$$

for $1 \leq i \leq \ell-1$. Then

$$(6.15) \quad M_\varphi(R_a) \cong \mathbb{C}[x_{i,0}, x_{j,n}]_{1 \leq i \leq \ell-1, 1 \leq j \leq 2\ell-1, n=1,2,3,\dots},$$

where for $1 \leq i \leq 2\ell-1$ and $n = 1, 2, 3, \dots$,

$$\begin{aligned} v_i t^{-n} &= x_{i,n}, \\ v_i t^n &= n \partial_{x_{2\ell-i,n}} + (-1)^{i+1} (1 - \delta_{i,2\ell-1}) \partial_{x_{2\ell-1-i,n}}. \end{aligned}$$

For $W = M_\varphi(R_a)$, we have

$$\begin{aligned} L_0^W &= \sum_{i=1}^{2\ell-1} \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} x_{i,n} (n \partial_{x_{i,n}} + (-1)^{i+1} (1 - \delta_{i,1}) \partial_{x_{i-1,n}}) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i=2}^{\ell-1} (-1)^{i+1} x_{i,0} \partial_{x_{i-1,0}} + \frac{1}{2} \partial_{x_{\ell-1,0}}^2 + ax_{1,0}. \end{aligned}$$

Remark 6.9. After a change of variables, the Virasoro operators (6.10), (6.13) with $\alpha_0 = a_1 = a_2 = a = 0$ coincide with those of [EHX, EJX] (see also [DZ1, DZ2]). The detailed correspondence will be discussed elsewhere.

The following special case of Example 6.6 is related to [M].

Example 6.10. Consider an affine Kac–Moody algebra of type $A_1^{(1)}$, and let \mathfrak{h} be its Cartan subalgebra. The dual space \mathfrak{h}^* has a basis $\{\alpha_1, \delta, \Lambda_0\}$ and a nondegenerate symmetric bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ given by:

$$(\alpha_1|\alpha_1) = 2, \quad (\delta|\Lambda_0) = (\Lambda_0|\delta) = 1,$$

where all other products of basis vectors are 0 (see [K1, Chapter 6]). The affine Weyl group has an element $\varphi = t_{\alpha_1}$, which acts on \mathfrak{h}^* by:

$$\varphi(\alpha_1) = \alpha_1 - 2\delta, \quad \varphi(\delta) = \delta, \quad \varphi(\Lambda_0) = \Lambda_0 + \alpha_1 - \delta.$$

The bilinear form $(\cdot|\cdot)$ is φ -invariant. Introduce another basis

$$v_1 = -\frac{2\pi i}{\sqrt{2}} \Lambda_0, \quad v_2 = \frac{\alpha_1}{\sqrt{2}}, \quad v_3 = -\frac{\sqrt{2}}{2\pi i} \delta,$$

so that $(v_i|v_j) = \delta_{i+j,4}$. Then $\varphi = e^{-2\pi i \mathcal{N}}$ where \mathcal{N} is the linear operator defined by $\mathcal{N}(v_1) = v_2$, $\mathcal{N}(v_2) = -v_3$ and $\mathcal{N}(v_3) = 0$.

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